



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

NEW ESSENTIAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

新起点

[修订版]

新起点

大学基础英语教程

总主编：杨治中 主 编：王海啸



1

读写教程

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

NEW ESSENTIAL
COLLEGE ENGLISH

新起点

[修订版]

新起点

大学基础英语教程

总主编：杨治中

主 编：王海啸

副主编：韩 旭 龚 耀

编 者：（以姓氏笔画为序）

王海啸 叶君武 张沂昀 张晓红 夏 珺 顾永兴

郭廉彰 黄 颖 龚 耀 韩 旭 裴黎萍

1

读写教程

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新起点大学基础英语教程. 读写教程. 1/ 杨治中主编; 王海啸分册主编; 王海啸等编. — 修订本. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008. 4 (2011. 8 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5600-7279-1

I 新… II. ①杨… ②王… ③王… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校: 技术学校—教材
②英语—写作—高等学校: 技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 025216 号

出版人: 蔡剑峰

项目负责: 王建平 聂海鸿

责任编辑: 聂海鸿

封面设计: 孙莉明

版式设计: 涂 俐

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 13.25

版 次: 2011 年 5 月第 2 版 2011 年 8 月第 6 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7279-1

定 价: 27.90 元 (含 CD-ROM 一张)

* * *

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系

联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 172790101

前言

高职高专教育是我国高等教育的一个重要组成部分,高职高专学生是我国大学生中一个十分重要的群体。针对这一学生群体的特点,教育部于2000年颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)。该《基本要求》明确指出,高职高专的英语教学应该以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。

根据《基本要求》的这一指导思想,外语教学与研究出版社组织编写了《新起点大学基础英语教程》系列教材。这套教材自2004年出版以来,被众多高职高专院校采用,作为提高学生英语综合应用能力的主要教材,受到师生的广泛好评。近年来,随着我国社会与经济的发展,国家对高职高专院校人才培养提出了更明确的要求,高职高专院校的英语教学改革也在不断深入。面临新的发展和新的要求,《新起点大学基础英语教程》的编者遵循教育部的指导方针,结合实际使用中的反馈意见,经过认真细致的调研、策划与筹备,对教材进行了认真修订,以满足新形势下高职高专英语教学的需求。

为配合高职高专院校的教学安排,《新起点大学基础英语教程》(修订版)每册调整为10个单元,删除并更换了部分选篇。其中《读写教程》还重新编写了语法内容,应用英语写作的教学从第一册开始。此外,《读写教程》和《听说教程》还配备了助学光盘,使该套教材更加立体化。

《新起点大学基础英语教程》(修订版)设1-4级,供两个学年使用。每一级别均由《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《学习方法与阅读》和《自主综合训练》组成。与教材配套的还有录音带、助学光盘、电子课件和试题库,各院校可根据实际需要选择使用。

编者

2008年2月

编写说明

本教材是《新起点大学基础英语教程》中的“读写”系列，与“听说”系列和“学习方法与阅读”系列话题融通，技能互补，构成一个整体。

本书共10个单元，每单元由3部分组成，第一部分的教学内容围绕两篇主题相同的阅读文章展开，侧重阅读理解的训练，同时兼顾写作、口语的训练，以及词汇、语法和文化知识的学习。第二部分对本单元阅读课文中所涉及的词汇和短语进行深入讲解。第三部分是写作训练，分为基础写作练习和实用写作练习两部分。

就学习过程而言，每个单元以阅读课文为核心，学习者通过自上而下、从内容到形式、输入与输出的多重反复等学习活动，不断加深对所学技能与知识的掌握。单元各部分内容的主要编写目的是：

	项 目	主要编写目的	
Text A and Text B	Before Reading	通过问题激发学生的阅读兴趣，激活学生已有的背景知识，为下一步的阅读理解做准备。	
	Reading	通过对阅读文章的分析 and 讲解帮助学生理解课文。	
	After Reading	Main Idea	通过概括性的练习帮助学生 对课文进行宏观分析，掌握文章的中心思想。
		Detailed Understanding	通过选择与填空两种练习形式 加深对课文的理解。
		Detailed Study of the Text	通过对难度较大的词、句的分析， 以及对相关背景知识的介绍，帮助学生进一步加深对课文的理解。
Vocabulary Practice	通过各种练习帮助学生巩固常用 高频词的用法，同时练习文章中 出现的新词和词组。		
Word Study	从词性、词义、常用搭配及派生词等各个角度对本单元的重点单词进行详细分析和讲解，帮助学生掌握重点词汇。		
Writing Practice	Exercises I-III	语法练习。帮助学生复习和巩固基础语法知识。	
	Exercises IV-V	针对本单元的写作和翻译。巩固本单元的重点句型结构和词汇的用法。	
	Exercise VI	应用文写作。帮助学生熟悉应用文的风格，练习应用文的写法。	

Contents

Unit 1	1
Text A How to Study English (I)	2
Text B How to Study English (II)	8
Word Study	14
Writing Practice	15

Unit 2	21
Text A From Trash to Treasure	22
Text B Coin Collecting	28
Word Study	34
Writing Practice	36

Unit 3	41
Text A The Best Teacher I Ever Had	42
Text B Four Words That Changed a Life	48
Word Study	54
Writing Practice	56

Unit 4	61
Text A Audrey Hepburn	62
Text B Roberts Is Still Smiling	68
Word Study	75
Writing Practice	77

Unit 5	81
Text A Sports Around the World	82
Text B I Was in Their Bikeway	88
Word Study	94
Writing Practice	96

Contents

Unit 6	101
Text A A Nice Cup of Tea	102
Text B Dinner Etiquette	108
Word Study	113
Writing Practice	115

Unit 7	119
Text A Bring Your PC to College?	120
Text B A Future with No Place for Keyboards	126
Word Study	132
Writing Practice	134

Unit 8	139
Text A Icehotel Attracts Tourists	140
Text B Antarctic Ice Gets Thicker	146
Word Study	153
Writing Practice	155

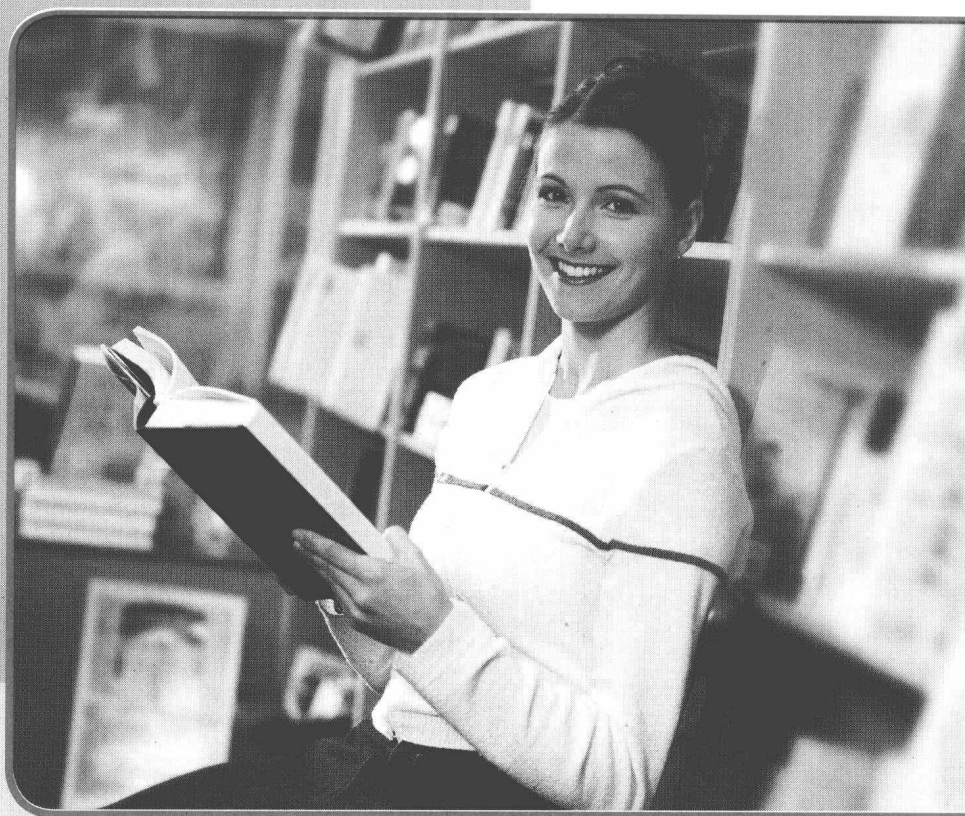
Unit 9	159
Text A How to Cope with Stress	160
Text B What Is Happiness?	166
Word Study	172
Writing Practice	174

Unit 10	177
Text A Banking Services	178
Text B Taxes, Taxes, and More Taxes	183
Word Study	189
Writing Practice	191

Glossary	195

1

Unit



Text A



Before Reading

Discuss the following questions in class.

1. How do you usually learn English?
2. We know that there are different methods for learning English. Do you think some methods could be more effective than others?



Reading

How to Study English (I)

- 1 Learning a foreign language is for the purpose of communication¹. English is a common² means³ of communication with people from many other countries.
- 2 You may be planning to go abroad⁴ to study for a few years. Perhaps you want to communicate with foreign guests in China. You may want to be able to talk with them about finding a good restaurant. Or perhaps you want to make use of the many foreign language films, radio and TV programmes, tapes⁵ or magazines⁶ coming into China.
- 3 Whatever⁷ your reason⁸, you need to remember that your purpose⁹ is to understand and make yourself understood. The idea of “losing face” may be your biggest obstacle¹⁰ to language learning. You must overcome¹¹ it. Do you think you could learn to play basketball by reading books and watching others play? You can’t just think and talk about learning English. You must practice.
- 4 You must learn to be an active¹² rather than¹³ a passive¹⁴ student in class. Your teacher is not a mind-reader: If you don’t understand something, he or she can’t know that unless you ask a question or ask for further explanation¹⁵. You are helping the teacher by asking questions. You must take an active part in the learning process¹⁶.
- 5 While learning, try to concentrate¹⁷ on English sounds and sentence patterns instead of¹⁸ trying to translate¹⁹ English into Chinese sentence by sentence. Learn to think in English.
- 6 To do this you must imitate²⁰ others’ speaking at normal²¹ speed²². This will be difficult for you at first, but remember that no one in an English-speaking country speaks “Special²³ English”. You’ll find yourself unable²⁴ to understand if you only learn “Special English”.

New Words and Expressions



- 1 communication /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 交流
communicate /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪt/ *v.* 交流, 交际
- 2 common /'kɒmən/ *a.* 平常的, 普通的
- 3 means /mi:nz/ *n.* 方法, 手段
- 4 abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *ad.* 到国外, 在国外
go ~ 出国
- 5 tape /teɪp/ *n.* 磁带
- 6 magazine /'mæɡə'zi:n/ *n.* 杂志, 期刊
- 7 whatever /wɒt'evə/ *pron.* 无论怎么样, 不管怎么样
- 8 reason /'ri:zn/ *n.* 原因, 理由
- 9 purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ *n.* 目的, 意图
- 10 obstacle ▲ /'ɒbstəkl/ *n.* 障碍
- 11 overcome /'i:ʊvə'kʌm/ *v.* 克服, 战胜
- 12 active /'æktɪv/ *a.* 主动的, 积极的
- 13 rather than 而不是
- 14 passive /'pæsɪv/ *a.* 被动的, 消极的
- 15 explanation /'eksplə'neɪʃn/ *n.* 解释, 说明
- 16 process /'prəʊses/ *n.* 过程, 进程
- 17 concentrate /'kɒnsn'treɪt/ *v.* (on/upon) 集中 (注意力), 专心
- 18 instead of 而不是, 代替
- 19 translate /træns'leɪt/ *v.* 翻译
- 20 imitate /'ɪmɪ'teɪt/ *v.* 模仿, 仿效
- 21 normal /'nɔ:ml/ *a.* 平常的; 正常的
- 22 speed /spi:d/ *n.* 速度
- 23 special /'speʃl/ *a.* 特殊的, 专门的
- 24 unable /ʌn'eɪbl/ *a.* 不能的, 不会的

注: 无标记的单词表示B级词汇; ★表示A级词汇; ▲表示A级词汇之外的大学英语四级词汇; ■表示大学英语四级后词汇



After Reading

A. Main Idea

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words according to the above reading passage.

People learn English for different _____, but they all have the same _____: to understand others or make themselves _____ while _____ in English. In order to learn English well, one needs to do a lot of _____. So while in class, you should be _____ rather than _____. You should also learn the sounds of English by _____ other people's speaking _____ normal speed.

B. Detailed Understanding

I. Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. People from different countries _____.
 - A. can only communicate with each other in English
 - B. often communicate with each other in English
 - C. always communicate with each other in their native language
 - D. don't like to communicate with each other in English
2. For Chinese students, English can be used _____.
 - A. mainly for the purpose of talking with foreigners
 - B. to find a restaurant in their hometown
 - C. to read foreign magazines
 - D. both in China and in foreign countries
3. The author thinks that learning English is _____.
 - A. like learning to play basketball
 - B. as easy as playing basketball
 - C. similar to watching others playing basketball
 - D. the same as understanding the rules of basketball
4. A student is active in class if he or she _____.
 - A. gives the teacher further explanation
 - B. is asked to give further explanation
 - C. often asks the teacher questions
 - D. often answers the teacher's questions

5. According to the author, "Special English" _____.
- A. is not good for English learners
 B. can be good for beginners of English learning
 C. is spoken by special people in an English speaking country
 D. will help you understand people better when you travel in a foreign country

II. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- English is an important foreign language for Chinese students because it is a _____ of communication in the world.
- The greatest difficulty for you to overcome in English learning is the fear for _____.
- A mind-reader is somebody who knows _____.
- Translating English into Chinese sentence by sentence is _____ for Chinese students.
- To learn to speak English, it is helpful to _____ at normal speed.

C. Detailed Study of the Text

- Learning a foreign language is for the purpose of communication.** (Para. 1) 学习外语的目的是交流。
 这句中的 *learning a foreign language* 是一个动名词短语，作主语。如：*Listening to soft music can help you relax.* 听听轻柔的音乐能帮助你放松。
- You may want to be able to talk with them about finding a good restaurant.** (Para. 2) 你能想和他们谈谈如何找一家好的饭店。
 这句中的 *finding a good restaurant* 是动名词短语，作介词 *about* 的宾语。如：*This book is about teaching children under five years old.* 这本书的内容是如何教 5 岁以下的儿童。又如：*The speaker talked about building friendship among college students.* 那位演讲人讲的是大学生之间如何建立友谊。另见下文的 *You can't just think and talk about learning English.* (Para. 3) 你不能只是想象和谈论学习英语。
- Or perhaps you want to make use of the many foreign language films, radio and TV programmes, tapes or magazines coming into China.** (Para. 2) 或者你想利用很多进入中国的外语电影、广播和电视节目、磁带以及杂志等。
 句中的 *coming into China* 为现在分词短语，修饰前面一连串的名词。如：*Look at those stars shining in the sky.* 你瞧天上那些闪闪发光的星星。
- Whatever your reason, you need to remember that your purpose is to understand and make yourself understood.** (Para. 3) 不管你出于何种原因，需要记住的是：你的目的是理解别人，并让别人理解你。

句中的 *reason* 后省略了 *is*。Whatever your reason (is) 为让步状语从句。主句从 *you need* 开始。that 引导一个宾语从句。make yourself understood 的意思是使你自己被别人理解，其中 understood 是过去分词，有被动的意义。

5 Do you think you could learn to play basketball by reading books and watching others play? (Para. 3)

你觉得你可以通过读书或看别人打篮球就学会打篮球吗？

could 在这里含有不确定、婉转、谦逊的意味，可以译作“可以”、“能”、“可能”等。

learn to do sth. by doing sth.: 通过做某事学会做某事。如：The little bird *learned to fly by imitating its parents*. 小鸟通过模仿父母来学习飞翔。

6 You must learn to be an active rather than a passive student in class. (Para. 4) 你要学会在班上成为一个主动的，而不是被动的学生。

rather than: 而不。用于连接两个在语法功能上相同的成分。如：Please tell me how I can catch *rather than* lose the opportunity. 请告诉我如何抓住而不是失去这个机会。

7 ...he or she can't know that unless you ask a question or ask for further explanation. (Para. 4)

你若不问问题，或不要求进一步讲解，那么他（或她）是无从知晓的。

句中的 unless 为连接词，表示“如果不”、“除非”，用于引导条件状语从句。如：We shall go unless it rains. 如果不下雨，我们就去。Unless you work harder, you will not pass the examination. 如果不多用点功，你就不能通过考试。

8 While learning, try to concentrate on English sounds and sentence patterns instead of trying to translate English into Chinese sentence by sentence. (Para. 5) 学习时要注意英语的发音和句型，而不是试图把英语逐句地翻译成汉语。

这是个祈使句，learning 和 try 的逻辑主语是 you。句中的 instead of 为介词，表示“代替……”、“而不是”，后跟代词、名词或名词性短语。如：I will go to see her *instead of* you. 我代你去看她。I have to finish my work *instead of* going out. 我必须完成工作，不能出去。

9 To do this you must imitate others' speaking at normal speed. (Para. 6) 要做到这一点，你必须模仿别人用正常语速说话。

To do this 为目的状语。如：To have good health, you must eat well and do exercises every day. 为了身体健康，你一定要吃好并且每天锻炼。

10 You'll find yourself unable to understand if you only learn "Special English". (Para. 6) 如果只学“慢速英语”，你会发现听不懂别人说话。

句中的 Special English 指慢速简单英语。“find sb./sth. + 形容词（短语）”是一个常用的搭配。如：I found the book very interesting. 我发现这本书很有趣。You'll find him difficult to get along with. 你会发觉他很难相处。

D. Vocabulary Practice

I. Complete the following table of antonyms with words from Text A.

active	
able	
certainly	
	help
	special
home	
	forget
	body

II. Fill in the blanks with the new words and expressions from Text A.

- Remember that expressing anger is a _____ of communication.
- _____ book you want to look at will be sent to your office.
- The artist is famous at home and _____.
- Was it an accident or did David do it on _____?
- Children have never been any good at listening to their elders, but they have never failed to _____ them.
- A rumor is one thing that gets thicker _____ thinner as it is spread.
- He was left alone to think about the problems he had to face and how he would _____ them.
- The ability to give clear _____ is the most important quality of the ideal teacher.
- Now that I have a CD player, I don't listen to my _____ anymore.
- The basic forms of _____ are by signs (sight) and by sounds (hearing).

III. Complete the following dialogs with appropriate words and expressions from Text A.

- A: I'm afraid I can't understand it. My English is very poor.
B: Don't worry. I'll _____ it for you.
- A: I've met with a major _____ in the design of my research proposal.
B: Describe it to me and we'll see if we can do anything about it.
- A: Look, the boy over there wears earrings!
B: It's quite _____ nowadays.

4. A: Did you know that Bob...?
B: Stop talking. _____ on the road.
5. A: It is really hard to learn a foreign language.
B: But if you have a good method, you can make the _____ less boring.
6. A: Why do workers like him so much?
B: He often gives suggestions and advice _____ orders.
7. A: Are we going too fast?
B: Don't worry. We're driving within the _____ limit.
8. A: I like the smell of this new house. And the walls look very bright.
B: I used a _____ type of paint for the wall.
9. A: Why is it difficult to _____ with boys?
B: Men and women are different. If you have different interests, you will have less common language.
10. A: I didn't see Patrick at the meeting.
B: He had a leg injury and was _____ to walk.

Text B



Before Reading

Discuss the following questions in class.

1. What is a good method of improving your speaking ability?
2. Does taking Chinese medicine have anything to do with English learning?



Reading

How to Study English (II)

- 1 Listen carefully to the teacher and the tapes and practice imitating them aloud¹. Repeat what you hear as closely as you can, and your pronunciation will improve² with practice. With the help of the teacher, determine³ what your particular⁴ problems are and work on them one by one, day by day. And, don't learn words singly; learn phrases.
- 2 Inside and outside the classroom, speak English with your teacher and fellow⁵

students. If you can't find the right words, reorganize⁶ your thoughts⁷, find another way to say what you mean. Don't give up⁸ and fall into Chinese.

3 Talk to tourists⁹. Tourists are generally¹⁰ glad to have some contact¹¹ with "real" Chinese people (that is, someone other than their tourist guides). They will be happy to talk to you.

4 Have an efficient¹² method¹³ of study. Chinese students are generally willing to study very, very hard for long, long hours. This is an excellent¹⁴ characteristic¹⁵, but it is an inefficient¹⁶ method of study. An efficient student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and relaxation¹⁷. Every day you need to take a walk or play basketball or sing a song or do something you find relaxing. Every now and then¹⁸ you need to go out with your friends, see a movie, or go to a concert¹⁹. When you return to your studies, your mind will be refreshed²⁰ and you'll learn more.

5 Perhaps we can say that learning English is like taking Chinese medicine. We don't mean it's bitter²¹ in fact. If you have a good method of study, studying English can be very enjoyable²². Learn slowly, slowly every day and the effects²³ will come like Chinese medicine.

New Words and Expressions



- 1 aloud[▲] /ə'laʊd/ *ad.* 大声地, 出声地
- 2 improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *v.* 改进, 改善, 提高
- 3 determine /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/ *v.* 确定
- 4 particular /pə'tɪkjələ/ *a.* 特定的, 特别的
- 5 fellow /'feləʊ/ *a.* 同伴的, 处境相同的
- 6 organize /'ɔ:gə'naɪz/ *v.* 组织
reorganize /ri'ɔ:gə'naɪz/ *v.* 重新组织
- 7 thought /θɔ:t/ *n.* 想法, 见解
- 8 give up 放弃
- 9 tourist /'tʊərɪst/ *n.* 旅游者
- 10 generally /'dʒen(ə)rəli/ *ad.* 一般地, 通常, 大体上
- 11 contact /'kɒntækt/ *n.* 接触
- 12 efficient /ɪ'fɪʃnt/ *a.* 效率高的
- 13 method /'meθəd/ *n.* 方法, 办法
- 14 excellent /'eksələnt/ *a.* 优秀的, 卓越的, 杰出的

- 15 characteristic ^{*}/kærɪktə'rɪstɪk/ *n.* 特性, 特征
 16 inefficient /ɪnɪ'fɪʃnt/ *a.* 效率低的
 17 relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 使松弛, 放松
 relaxation /rɪ:læk'seɪʃn/ *n.* 休息; 放松
 relaxing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ *a.* 放松的
 18 every now and then 不时地
 19 concert /'kɒnsət/ *n.* 音乐会, 演奏会
 20 refreshed /rɪ'freʃt/ *a.* 精力恢复的, 精神振作的
 21 bitter /'bɪtə/ *a.* 令人痛苦的
 22 enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ *a.* 令人愉快的, 有乐趣的
 23 effect /ɪ'fekt/ *n.* 效果, 作用



After Reading

A. Main Idea

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words according to the above reading passage.

In order to improve your pronunciation, you need to _____ your teacher or English tapes. To improve your ability of speaking, you should talk in English with your _____ students and _____. But above all, you should try to develop a good _____ of study. An _____ student knows how to study and how to _____ himself or herself. Finally, if you have an efficient method, you will not only find the learning _____ but surely see the good _____ of learning.

B. Detailed Understanding

I. Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

- Words are best learned _____.
 A. in phrases
 B. one by one
 C. by imitating them aloud
 D. when taught by the teacher
- When you fail to find the right words in speaking, you should _____.
 A. talk with your teachers or fellow students